

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ROBERTS' THEATRE.—At 8: "Much Ado About Nothing." At 10: "The Broken Sword."
BOWENY THEATRE.—"The Broken Sword."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 8: "The Count of Monte-Cristo." At 10: "The Count of Monte-Cristo."
NEW FIFTY HOUSE THEATRE.—At 8: "The Count of Monte-Cristo." At 10: "The Count of Monte-Cristo."
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—At 8: "The Count of Monte-Cristo." At 10: "The Count of Monte-Cristo."
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At 8: "The Count of Monte-Cristo." At 10: "The Count of Monte-Cristo."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—At 8: "The Count of Monte-Cristo." At 10: "The Count of Monte-Cristo."
WALLACE'S THEATRE.—At 8: "The Count of Monte-Cristo." At 10: "The Count of Monte-Cristo."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Popular Matinee Concert.
COOPER UNION.—Lecture, Prof. C. A. Young.
ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels.
TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—At 8: "The Count of Monte-Cristo." At 10: "The Count of Monte-Cristo."

Business Notices.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873 (ready late of January of next year) is now on sale at the office of the publisher, at No. 100 Nassau street, New York.

BOARDING.—The most desirable place in the city for boarding is at the "Grand Hotel," at No. 100 Nassau street, New York. The hotel is situated in the heart of the city, and is the most convenient and comfortable place for boarding.

HATCHEL'S HAIR DYE.—Best in the world. It is a perfect hair dye, and is the only one that will not injure the hair. It is sold at the "Grand Hotel," at No. 100 Nassau street, New York.

MARK TWAIN on the SANDWICH ISLANDS in 1841. A new edition of his book, "Mark Twain's Life on the Sandwich Islands," is now on sale at the "Grand Hotel," at No. 100 Nassau street, New York.

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Applicants for the number of the Daily containing the map and account of the new Northern Trunk Line, embracing the Harlem Road and extensions to Montreal, Canada, who are disappointed in finding the edition of the Daily exhausted, can procure the same material this morning at our counter, in our Semi-Weekly.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

An office for THE TRIBUNE, advertisements, etc., is now open at No. 84 Fleet-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should be sent direct to the London office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

Address: THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Fleet-st., E. C. London.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has made a statement concerning emigration. The Russian press represent an arrangement with Great Britain in regard to Central Asia as probable. The steamer that ran down the North-east is supposed to be the Pelago, bound for Havana.

Damaging evidence was given before both Credit Mobilier Committees. Gov. Dix appointed the New-York Harbor officers.

Wm. Foster was sentenced to be hanged on March 7. John H. Keyser and Samuel J. Tilden testified in the Tweed case. Prof. Young lectured on "Celestial Spectroscopy." Gold, 113, 114, 115. Thermometer, 32°, 34°, 24°.

It is evident from the tone of the semi-official press of Russia, that the Government of that country is very desirous of conciliating Great Britain before embarking on the enterprise against the Khivans.

How many Government officials were bribed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company? Mr. Oliver Ames swears that \$25,000 was paid to Government Director Cornelius Wendell, to persuade him to accept a certain section of the road. How about other Government Directors?

In the Tweed trial, yesterday, some opposition on the part of the defense was excited by the appearance of Mr. S. J. Tilden with his great schedule showing the manner in which the Ring conspirators divided their plunder. This schedule, which has heretofore been printed at length in THE TRIBUNE, cuts an important figure in the case. With any proper prosecution it ought to be made absolutely conclusive of Tweed's fate in the Courts, as it was a year ago with the public.

The lecture of Prof. Young of Dartmouth College on astronomical researches with the spectroscope attracted a large audience last night, both on account of the fame of the lecturer and the interest of the subject. The foremost of spectroscopic discoverers in this country, Prof. Young is well qualified to bring before the public the new-found knowledge in which he bears so large a part.

We have a full report of this lecture, which we shall publish complete with the rest of the American Institute series; but the pressure upon our columns compels us to contract the lecture this morning to but a fraction of its full dimensions.

William Foster murdered Avery D. Putnam April 26, 1871. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced, during the following month. Yesterday he was again sentenced to be hanged, after nearly two years of delay. The circumstances of the murder were specially brutal and ruffianly; not a shadow of excuse was ever set up in defense, except that an attempt was made to prove that he was partially intoxicated—a circumstance which we incline to regard rather as an aggravation. Now that he is to be hanged, people who believe in the execution of the laws will be relieved to know that this long delay of justice has not terminated in its actual defeat.

Now that Gov. Dix has sent to the Senate his nominations for Port Wardens and Harbor Masters, we may suppose "the trouble will begin." It seems that only two or three Senators got the appointments they asked of the Governor. This leaves the impression that Gov. Dix has the old-fashioned notion that one of the duties of his office is to make appointments without reference to political claims. The nomination of Capt. Seaman, to be Captain of the Port, confirms that view. But the Senate will have to pass upon these names, and it is more than hinted that they will try to get even for their disappointments. The Governor will have the popular side of the case, and—if the impression we get about the character of his appointments is correct—the right side.

The statement which the Prussian Minister of the Interior made yesterday in regard to emigration is unsatisfactory in its most important particulars. Although he does not deny that measures have been adopted to obstruct emigration, he does not acknowledge the fact which is now incontestable. He admitted that

his Government hoped to check the tide of emigration, but explained that this was to be done by improving the condition of the people at home. This policy is the only correct one; but we are safe in saying that it will not at present be thoroughly carried into execution. The only improvement in the condition of the people, which will be effectual in retaining at home a majority of those who are now meditating emigration, is the abolition of the burdens imposed by the general liability to military duty. In a State which is so thoroughly imbued by the military spirit as Prussia, such a reform is impossible.

Something of the complexity of the Louisiana election problem appears as the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections begin their task. Of the candidates for admission to the Senate some have certificates based on mere newspaper returns, but issued by legally recognized bodies; and the illegally constituted bodies seem to have had the legal documents. In fact, the whole situation is hedged about with unusual difficulties. The country, it should be remembered, has not generally expected that Congress would directly interfere in the Louisiana business; if it does so, it will only be incidentally. If it can decide on the respective rights of Pinchback, Ray, and McMillan, who ask for seats, the Senate will, probably, thus be able inferentially to settle the Louisiana case, as far as Congress has power in the premises. The Senate Committee, however, have opened a wide field for discussion, and have entered on a very difficult task in endeavoring to settle the electoral question, the legality of the State election, and the legality of the existing State Government. To reach these, the Senate must go back of the cases of the contestants from Louisiana.

Neither Mr. Colfax nor Mr. Kelley appears to good advantage in the last chapter of the Credit Mobilier investigation. Mr. Ames seems to believe in his refreshed memory; and he is very confident, now that he has fortified himself with his memorandum-book. He insists that the money which he paid to Mr. W. D. Kelley was a loan on account of dividends on his (Mr. Kelley's) ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. It must be confessed that Mr. Kelley's cross-examination of Mr. Ames, and the cross-examination which he bore in return, did not shake the persistent statement that the Pennsylvania Congressman owns the ten shares of stock which were delivered to him yesterday by Ames. If we are to believe Mr. Ames, the position of Mr. Colfax is more embarrassing than ever. The long wrangle between the Vice-President and the Massachusetts Congressman, yesterday, was to settle the mooted point of the delivery of \$1,200 dividends. In answer to all importunities, Mr. Ames seems to have but one answer: "I have paid 'you' your dividends and have got the 'vouchers; you can't get away.' This is a bad piece of business; we see no escape from it for the implicated Congressmen but in an attempt to destroy Ames. It is difficult to see how this can be done, so long as the tell-tale checks remain.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALABAMA INDEMNITY.

We print this morning the report of the Committee on the Judiciary in relation to the distribution of the amount awarded by the Geneva Conference in satisfaction of the Alabama Claims, and also the full text of the bill which the Committee recommend for the purpose of carrying their views into effect. The report is clear and business-like, drawn up with the Chairman's usual energy of expression, slightly exaggerated, after his manner when he espouses the cause of the mariner against that of great corporations, and somewhat tinged, it must be confessed, with his well-known lack of sympathy with England. He indulges himself in quite an unnecessary display of satisfaction over the evident fact that the award of the Geneva Commissioners was much greater than the amount of immediate claims for property destroyed which were made by American citizens. He therefore asserts, with considerable ingenuity, that the award really recognized the justice of the principle of the indirect claims which they rejected when presented. So convinced do the Committee appear of this fact, that after a careful enumeration of all the classes of claims which can possibly be presented under the award, they "reiterate their belief that if 'the provisions of this bill are fully and 'fairly carried out, so as to give only the true 'and just amount of losses to the claimants, 'the remainder coming to the United States 'will be a very considerable if not a very large 'sum.'"

The central idea which informs the entire Report is that nothing was awarded to claimants at Geneva; that the fifteen and a half millions were given to the United States; that the distribution of this sum, or of any part of it, rests entirely within the discretion of the United States; that the money is subject to no trust, and especially to no legal rights in any individuals or corporations which can be made good as against the United States. This rule is rigidly adhered to throughout the whole discussion. The Committee enumerate the classes of damages which are to be considered in the distribution of these funds: First, the cases of those who lost vessels and cargoes uninsured; second, actual losses of officers and crews, in property uninsured or partially insured, in wages actually earned, and losses incurred by being left adrift or landed in some foreign port; third, the losses of the United States in vessels and cargoes, which are trifling. In the next rank the Committee place the extra war premiums paid by merchants in the regular course of business. The Committee in insisting upon satisfaction for this class of losses give a not unmalicious reference to the management of the Case at Geneva, whereby they were placed among the indirect or consequential damages, and were thus excluded from consideration. Speculative or prospective damages are properly denied a hearing. There are no means of estimating the catch of whale, the profit on a cargo, the fare of passengers which might have been made by a vessel, and such claims are properly left out of the account. No portion of the report will excite more discussion than that which refers to the claims of underwriters. The Committee take strong and positive ground against these claims, and argue against them at great length. They conclude by a provision in the proposed bill that all insurers, being citizens or corporations of the United States, who shall make claim for property insured and lost, shall show that the amount of their losses exceeded the amount of the gains by war premiums, which, in the opinion of the Committee, would very seldom happen.

The Committee differ entirely from the re-

commendation of the President that a Commission should be appointed to pass upon these claims. No part of the report exhibits more earnestness of conviction, or, we regret to say, more intimate knowledge of the evils inherent in all Commissions composed of the ordinary political material and appointed in the ordinary course of what is called political patronage. The swarm of lobbyists and claim agents which such a Commission would bring to Washington, and the harvest of contingent fees which would nourish and quicken their objectionable trade, are very strongly portrayed in the report, and the Committee urge in the most decided terms that the adjudication of all these cases should be left to the ordinary tribunals. It is not thought that this would overburden the Circuit Courts of the United States, as the bill provides for reference to auditors in cases where examinations of books or accounts are to be made, leaving few questions for the decisions of the Courts. In all that the Committee say upon this question, the community in general will be likely heartily to concur.

THE PRESENT STAGE OF RAPID TRANSIT.

Every considerable snow-storm illustrates the barbarous condition in which our means of transit remain. A generation hence we shall look ridiculous to our more enlightened and better-provided descendants, who will wonder how a million enterprising people of a great metropolis could be satisfied with the petty annoyances which follow each snow-storm as mere reminders of our needs; we go on from year to year suffering the loss of immense wealth in our material development, to say nothing of our loss of time, for lack of sensible, vigorous, and united action to secure the rapid transit we need.

We have been talking on the subject, and planning on every principle, and without any principle, for ten years or more, and the result thus far is the concoction of half a dozen schemes, any one of which is practicable, but none of which anybody seems to have sense and spirit enough to undertake for the sake of the people from whom the best returns are to be had.

We have had the best schemes frustrated by individual interests and the opposition of rival corporations, without the quick perception to recognize that any sort of rapid transit—Underground, Elevated, or Surface lines—would simply be accessions to their own enterprises. More valuable public schemes of this kind have been sacrificed to the folly of short-sighted persons than to any other sort of opposition; and it is not until such obstacles are overridden that the improvements will come to naught.

Rapid Transit has got to be forced in New-York over the opposition of Mr. Vanderbilt and others who like him have their hands on the city's throat; and the sooner public opinion is aroused to demand that such obstacles are put out of the way the sooner we shall have the great desideratum of the island.

Commodore Vanderbilt seems to have no intention of building the Underground Railroad while he can prevent it. He sinks his tracks above the Grand Central Depot because public indignation has driven him to do it, and because he has inveigled the city into paying half the cost of the undertaking, which is of value only to himself. But he has taken steps to build below the depot, and it seems clear he does not intend to take any until the assured success of the Gilbert scheme compels him. As for this latter scheme, it is a capital and cheap plan, capable of being built while Mr. Vanderbilt's engineers are calculating the sharp curves and difficult grades by which to avoid water-pipes and sewers; it is a road specially designed for local travel, and yet it is depending for success on a doubtful combination of railroads seeking to get into the city. That which should be built for the purpose of local accommodation—which, when built, is to find its most certain profit from local travel—which is to enrich ten fold the property along every avenue over which it runs—finds its only present encouragement from outside railway lines that cannot be profitable until they provide some such inlet to the city.

Meantime we waste energies in talking about other indefinite schemes. There are none others which promise any immediate success. It is idle to talk of them in the same breath with these two plans. It is shameful that in a city suffering from such lack of accommodation no greater incentive to vigorous action in this direction should be had than that which comes from the rivalry of two railway corporations. Put a little local energy and money behind the Gilbert scheme, and we shall not only construct the Elevated road, but force, too, the completion of the Vanderbilt road. This is the fairest prospect we see before us; all we need is some display of local interest and energy.

PROTECTING THE LITTLE ONES.

We call the earnest attention of our legislators to the Act for the Protection of Factory Children now before them, not only as a movement dictated by common humanity, but as one absolutely necessary for the protection of society. The number of children put to hard work under the age of ten in New-York has become appalling, increasing as it has done rapidly during the last ten years with the rise since the war in prices of both labor and the means of supporting life. A poor man with a swarming household finds it the quickest and most effectual mode of relief to thrust each child as soon almost as it has left the cradle into a workshop or factory. These children are, "in many of 'the large manufacturing, worked from eleven 'to fifteen hours a day for six days in the 'week, without being taught the slightest 'rudiments of education or religion.' Of the number and age of children so employed in this city alone, some idea may be gained from Mr. Brace's book upon the Dangerous Classes of New-York. "From 1,500 to 3,000," he states, "under fifteen years of age, are 'employed in a single branch, the manufac- 'ture of paper collars. Of those between fifteen 'and twenty years the number reaches 8,000. 'In tobacco factories in New-York, Brooklyn, 'and the neighborhood of children only four 'years of age. Others of eight earn their 'three dollars per week. One child tending a 'machine had to be raised on a box a foot 'and a half high to enable her to reach her 'work. Old women of sixty and children 'hardly past infancy were at work in one 'room.' The occupations and handicrafts in which the services of these stunted little men and women can be called into use are legion; but whatever they are, Mr. Brace has justly classed them among the dangerous classes. They are probably the most dangerous among us. Our grown ruffian, born in a laxer period of the money market, has some idea of the juster world of law and order against which

he rebels, and to which he could conform if he pleased. Ten years ago the poor man could afford to give his boy at least enough time to learn at the public school to read and write. His bones had time to harden, the machinery of his body to become fitted for work, and some idea of his real position as a member of society, and a creature which God has made, before the hard drudgery of earning food to keep him alive was set before him, entered his brain. Now, as soon as the poor little human animal can use his hands, while his bones are yet gristle, and his brain is a blank, while his knowledge of life, its possibilities and controlling forces, is limited to the cellar where he was born, the grog-shop at the corner, and the policeman, who now and then drags off some of his neighbors into unknown deeper depths of misery, and his sole knowledge of God is obtained from an oath, he is set down before a machine to earn his bread, to begin to fight foot by foot the life-long battle with death. The results are obvious. These children, without exception, become dwarfed and weakened; the vigorous sap of life never seems to find its way into their withered, weak little bodies. As for any growth in soul or brain, they remain as they went into the manufactory—animals; whether they become dangerous animals depends solely upon circumstances. The ignorant boy of fifteen in mill or shop has learned no other use of life but to obtain food and shelter and to gratify his passions. If an easier mode of doing this than work comes to him, why should he not accept it? He knows nothing of a world of honesty, kindness, culture to restrain him; nothing of a God. The policeman and the jail behind him take the place of hell and heaven and all the powers therein.

It is easy to retort that society does its part by providing public schools. As long as education is not compulsory, the temptation of wages and the necessities of poverty will keep these means unused. The only mode of reaching the evil is by such an Act as the one now offered, in which it is provided that "No child 'under the age of ten years shall be employed 'for hire in any manufactory or mechanical 'shop, or at any manufacturing work within 'this State; and no child under the age of 'twelve years shall be so employed unless 'such child can intelligibly read, under a 'penalty of five dollars for every day 'during which any such child shall be so 'employed, to be paid by the employer.' And also that 'No child under the age 'of sixteen years shall be employed in 'any manufactory or in any mechan- 'ical or manufacturing shop, or at any 'manufacturing work within this State for 'more than sixty hours in one week.' There are other provisions in the bill as proposed equally beneficial and necessary, among which, by the way, we are glad to notice one which gives to these poor children, with whom the world has dealt so hardly, their chance for Christmas and the Fourth of July, beside a weekly half-holiday. All work and no play, in this case, has too long made of Jack not only a dull boy, but a sullen, treacherous boy, a murderous boy, a boy for whom it had been better for himself and the world if he had gone at his birth to try the chances of some other life than the certain wretchedness of this. Similar acts have already been passed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with the best and most speedy results. In New-York the evils of such overwork in mills and factories equal those in England. What shall we do for these children? With their young bodies and souls they stand at the entrance of life left to our keeping by their God and ours. He will some day require them at our hands. There is no animal to which we do not give opportunity to grow in freedom and happiness until its proper time for use is come. The very horse we guard safely in its stall.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows, 'The young birds are chirping in the nest, 'But the young—young children, our brothers! 'Die uncared for in the play time of the others 'In the country of the free!"

What we do must be done promptly; and now, when the subject is for the first time laid fully before the Legislature, we believe they will bring it at once to the right conclusion.

The reception to be given to Miss Emily Faithfull to-night is something novel, very proper, and in exceedingly good taste. The guests are to be chiefly that great class which ordinarily is regarded as having no social existence—that is to say, women workers with the needle, with types, etc. With these are invited those women who are practically engaged in journalism, art, medicine, and theology. The evening will owe all its grace and pleasure to women. Miss Anna E. Dickinson, among others, will probably make a speech. Miss Todd will bring her dainty violin, and Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt will sing. The affair honors as much the idea of Labor as it does that conscientious and practical work, Miss Faithfull.

A new effort is to be made to suppress the carrying of deadly weapons in Missouri. Senator Palmer has offered a bill in the Legislature of that State which, if it passes, will make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for any person to go into a church or religious assembly, school-room, educational meeting, hall, party, or social gathering, on any election precinct on election day, any court-room during the session of court, or any other public assembly, armed with a deadly weapon. The need of just such a law is universally admitted, as it is at such places and on such occasions that men who are at enmity are likely to meet, surrounded and backed by their friends.

We read of a neat thing in umbrellas which has just been manufactured for an African chieftain. It might rain cats and dogs, and the noble owner of this umbrella not be in the least incommoded, for it spreads sixty-five feet in circumference, and it takes two servants to spread it. But the chief beauty of it to our mind is that it cannot be easily stolen; and if we could only keep two servants to spread it, we think that we should order one of that kind.

A day or two since we stated the necessities of Prof. Patterson, a Hebrew scholar, overtaken by the accumulated misfortune of age, sickness and poverty. His friends ask us to express, in his behalf, thanks for the liberal benevolence that has been called forth, and to mention that, as the entire amount solicited has been already obtained, through the notice in THE TRIBUNE, there will be no further need in this case of their charities.

The people of New-Haven, we are told, are very much frightened by the small-pox which they mistakenly suppose to be raging violently in Boston, and there is some talk of refusing entrance to the railway trains from that infected city. This is absurd. A better way would be, to go resolutely to work and vaccinate every man, woman, child, and college student in New-Haven. Vaccination isn't possible, and isn't necessary either.

Speaker Cornell did a wise thing in attempting to prevent the rush of lobbyists to the floor of the House. It is possible that some of the members may have reason for the sorrow which they evinced to have seen the new Speaker; but certainly in this regard at least he has been serving the public and protecting the character of the Legislature.

THE CONGRESS SCANDAL.

Continued from First Page.

property? A. The 10 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock came into my hands some time in February, 1863; in January or February of that year.

Q. If there are any other assets, and if there have been dividends declared since then in stock or bonds, please give them to me in their chronological order. A. I cannot tell you just what they are now; I have not the record here; there are two or three dividends, I think.

Q. Can you swear that you hold property for me now, and yet cannot tell what it is? A. I cannot tell you without looking at my memoranda showing when I received the stock.

Q. State as near as you can from memory, to be corrected from your memoranda. A. I should say I hold 10 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock for you, and 10 shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Q. Anything else? A. I think I also have some certificates for first mortgage bonds; the Company were not able to get the bonds and exchange them for income bonds the year afterward.

Q. About how much? A. I cannot recollect the amount.

Q. Has there been any interest paid on any of this property of mine? A. No, Sir; it is drawing no interest.

Q. Is there interest due you? A. No; you paid for your stock, and there is no interest due me.

Q. Is there any interest due to me? I want to know simply in the capacity of owner what I am worth in this world. A. I cannot state to you now what is due; I will give you a statement.

Q. How soon can you furnish that list to the Chairman of this Committee—a list of property of mine in your hands? A. I think I can get the data to furnish it to-day or to-morrow.

HOW THE STOCK WAS PURCHASED.

Q. How did I pay for this Credit Mobilier stock? A. In the first place, you were to pay me \$1,000 and interest from 1st July, 1867, for the stock.

Q. Did I never offer to pay you a dollar of money? A. Oh! you never offered to pay me a dollar of money, but I did not do you any harm.

Q. Did I ever ask you for an investment in Credit Mobilier stock or anything else, or did you write me to accept it? A. I do not remember which way it was originally. I know you agreed to take it, and did take the dividend up to June.

Q. Do you remember meeting me in front of the Ebbitt House, on the south side of East 17th St., when I joined you casually that evening as you seemed to be waiting for a car, when you rallied me about having become rich enough to throw away \$1,000 for a subscription to the Credit Foncier? A. No, Sir; I do not remember that.

Q. Do you remember saying to me, after explaining that that would be a losing investment, and after being assured by me that I had no money to invest in any way, you said you could, as a friend, put me in the way of an investment that would probably be real and have some profit in it? A. I remember having some such conversation about it; I cannot tell where it was; I know there was a conversation.

Q. Were not you and I members of the National Republican Executive Committee, meeting together as such frequently that year? A. I believe so.

Q. Did I ever ask you for an investment, or about any investment, or about the Credit Mobilier stock, or about an investment except this time? A. Yes, Sir; I remember that I asked you for an investment, and whether I suggested it. A. I do not know whether you came to me or I to you.

Q. Then I want to ask you whether you overloaned me any money? Witness—At what time? Mr. Kelley—At any time preceding this transaction? A. I think I did.

Q. Did you not loan me to me because I told you of my extreme embarrassment? A. I do not recollect; I loaned you \$500 previous to this and you repaid it.

Q. Did you loan me any other sum? A. I have let you have \$500.

Q. Did you not swear day before yesterday that you had also let me have \$500? A. I said I let you have \$500.

Q. And \$500? A. No; \$750.

Mr. Kelley—I was not here to hear your statement, but I understood that you stated both \$750 and \$500. A. No; \$750; nothing else; that was the 27th of September.

Q. You state that you loaned me \$500 previously; did you subsequently let me have the amount of \$1,000? A. No.

Q. You were mistaken, then, on the 16th of December last, in saying that you had loaned me \$1,000. I took it from you, you thought it was \$1,000; you told me previously that this investigation was what you had a \$1,000 loan from me; I was willing to have it; I could not remember; I thought your memory must be better than mine.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF STOCK.

Q. How soon can you deliver me my ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock? A. I am ready to deliver it now, and you can have the dividend. [Witness here handed to Mr. Kelley a certificate for ten shares Credit Mobilier stock.]

Mr. Kelley—You will please hand this to the Chairman of the Committee, to be retained by him for my use, and please make me a statement of the dividends due me as soon as you can. A. Very well; but if you do not own this stock, I don't see that you are entitled to any dividends.

Mr. Kelley—If I do own it, as you state, I am entitled to the dividends, and I wish to have a list of them when you can furnish it. A. Very well; that's what I agree to perfectly. [The certificate of stock referred to was here handed to the Chairman.]

Q. Then when I shall have received, or the Chairman shall have received for me, all the dividends due me, will I or will not be your debtor personally? A. If you receive all the dividends you will owe me \$750.

Q. Do I understand the ten shares Credit Mobilier stock are paid for? A. Yes.

Q. How paid? A. Paid by the profits of the bank dividend of February, 80 per cent, and by the cash dividend of June, leaving \$225 due you, which I paid you.

Q. You appropriated these two dividends then, for the payment of the stock? A. Certainly. Did not you so understand it?

Q. That is what I want to understand; that is what I am trying to get at now in the presence of witnesses; you have got the bonds which you say were mine, and have appropriated a certain amount of cash which you say was mine; do I understand you that I still owe you for the stock? A. No you do not owe me for stock; the stock has been paid me out of these dividends, as I stated; when all of the dividends shall have been turned over to you, you will then owe me the \$750 loan.

Q. You appropriated these two dividends then, for the payment of the stock? A. Certainly. Did not you so understand it?

Q. I think I now understand it; if you turn over all the dividends except that which was applied to the purchase of that C. M. stock, I will, according to your account, then owe you \$750? A. Yes, Sir.

THE INITIAL CHECKS.

Q. Mr. Ames, did you ever hand me a check marked "W. D. K."? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. You did? A. Yes, Sir; I did.

Q. Did you hand those to other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as receiving such checks? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were there other checks in which the initials were written in other than those of "W. D. K." and "S. C."? A. Yes, Sir; I have seen many such checks.

Q. How many were marked with initials? A. I cannot tell you how many were marked; I think J. F. Wilson indorsed his check; I think Patterson indorsed his, and I don't know but some others.

Q. Did I indorse mine? A. No, Sir; I do not say you indorsed yours; you do not deny getting the \$225.

Q. You are not denying anything now; I am asking you questions.

Witness—What, then, is the use of disputing about it if you do not deny it?

TESTIMONY OF MR. KELLEY.

Mr. Kelley—I want to state to the Committee that I do deny ever having received such a check, and deny that under the responsibility of the oath I gave the other day, with a new affirmation if you desire it, I say, in reference thereto, that I do not believe I received it; I cannot remember having received it; to the best of my knowledge and belief, I did not receive it, and I add that I always thought it strange that whatever I did receive from Mr. Ames which I regarded in the shape of loans was received in money, and not by a check to my order or payable to bearer.

By the Chairman—In your statement to the Committee, if I remember right, Mr. Kelley, you stated you had borrowed money of Mr. Ames, and that you still owed him? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Is it your recollection that you received the whole of the \$1,000 at one time? A. On the contrary, I have said that I received it in three payments. The first was a round sum, which purported to be the money that he had about him, and that on the next day or a few days thereafter he handed me the remainder of the \$1,000.